

OLD GLORY, the Union Jack and the Tricolor Float Side by Side Over London—Argentine President Escapes Assassination—Panama Railroads Tied Up—Cleaning Up Paris.**THREE FLAGS
SIDE BY SIDE**

Old Glory, Union Jack and the Tricolor Float Over British Hotels and Clubhouses.

RECEPTION TO FRENCH NAVY.

One of the Prettiest Incidents of Visit Was Spontaneous Salute to the Statue of Lord Nelson.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Aug. 12.—(Copyright, 1905).—Hitherto the only foreign flag which has been seen flying alongside the British Union Jack over hotels and some clubs has been the Stars and Stripes of the United States, but this week three flags—Old Glory, the Union Jack and the Tricolor of France—have formed a sort of triple alliance in London, the Tricolor of course predominating.

France has held sway everywhere for fitting welcome of the French officers and sailors.

All the banners which floated on the routes they took through the metropolis bore mottoes of greeting in French. Most of the London newspapers, plundered by the Daily Mail, have vied with one another in catering for the French visitors to effect, who this week have been innumerable, by printing some columns of description in French of the *recontre des flottes*, the visits of the *officiers*, and so forth. One evening paper even went to the length of printing its contents in French.

At the leading hotels the familiar sound of American tongue has been almost nonexistent, the language of the sister Republic having taken its place, while the Carlton Hotel provided programmes of the week's doings on beautifully hand-painted cards in French, as souvenirs of the memorable week.

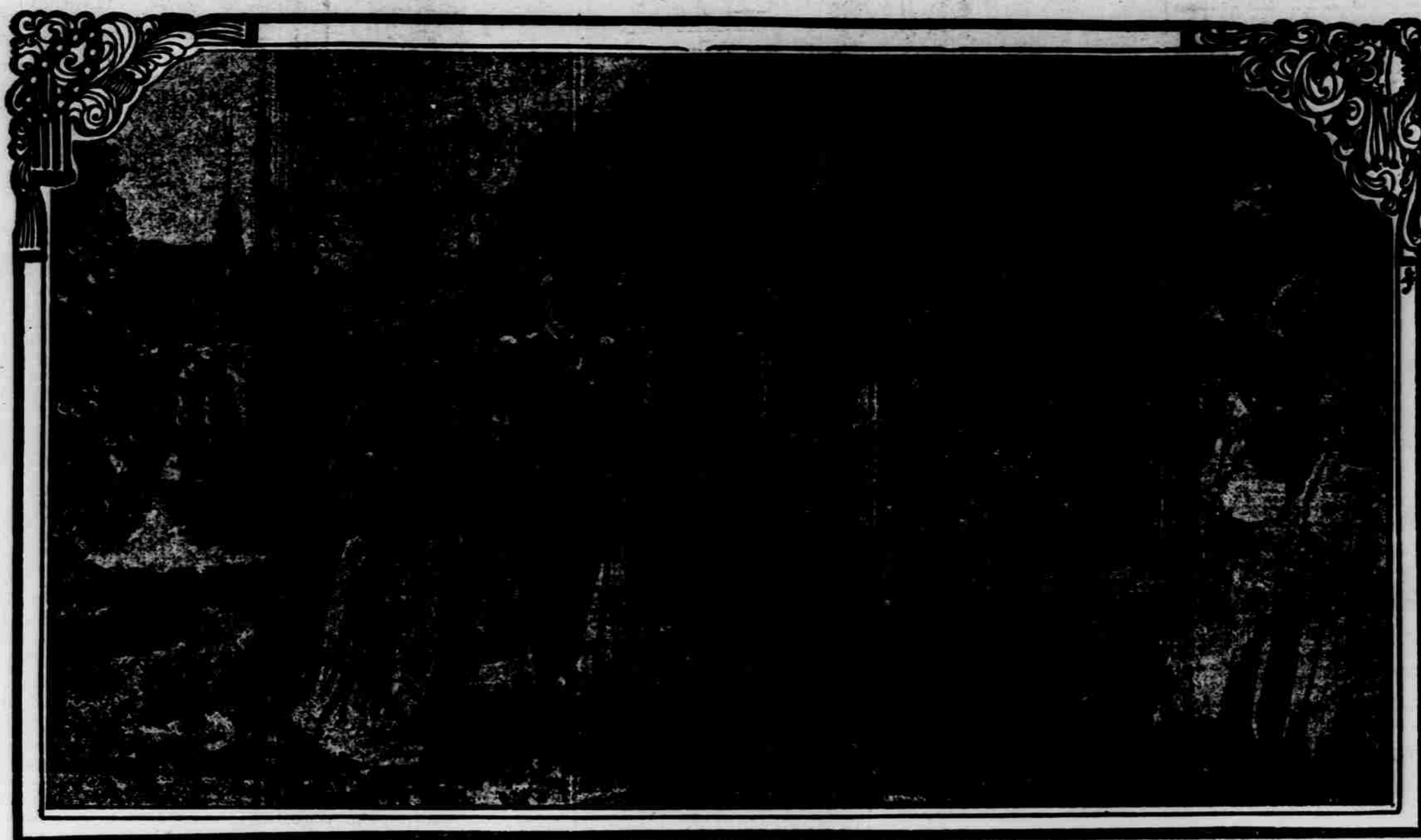
SALUTE STATUE OF NELSON.

Not were the French officers one whit behindhand in extending courtesy for courtesy. One of the prettiest incidents of the visit took place in Trafalgar Square and quite won the hearts of the crowds who had gathered to cheer the French guests round the Nelson column, and as the carriages conveying the French passed, Admiral Caillaud and his officers looked up at the colossal statue of England's naval hero of a century ago with interest. Then, as if actuated by one impulse, they raised their hands to the salute.

It was an action full of tactful gallantry of a brave, polished nation, so simple, so unostentatious, yet so graceful that it went to the hearts of the populace, who cheered as if their throats were of brass. One old, gray-haired officer went further than his brothers. He rose from his seat, took off his hat. It was the deed of a gallant man, and the crowd, with the innate respect of crowds for a touch of real nobility, longed to know the brave veteran's name.

Then again at the Guild Hall the statues of Nelson and Wellington, with inscriptions praising them for defeating the French, stood prominently close by where Admiral Caillaud sat alongside the Lord Mayor. But the inscriptions had been carefully covered over with red drapery, and Francis was forgotten.

Admiral Caillaud quite won the hearts of the English women present. The formal toast list was completed, but Admiral

PRINCESS GUSTAVUS (MARGARET OF CONNAUGHT) IN HER NEW COUNTRY.

The Princess and her Grandfather-in-law, King Oscar, at an open-air fete given in honor of the home-coming of Prince Gustavus and his bride.

**BURGLARS HOLD
CARNIVAL IN PARIS**

Commit Two Hundred Crimes Daily and Plunder Is Estimated at \$8,000.

POLICE BUSY ON BOULEVARDS.

Although Thousands of Arrests Have Been Made, Work of Reform Is Not Yet Accomplished.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Paris, Aug. 12.—(Copyright, 1905).—These are the halcyon days of the Parisian burglar. The fashionable residential quarter of the city are practically deserted, save for an occasional somnolent concierge or domestic on board wages, and the police are so taken up with the "purification" of the central boulevards that their attention is somewhat distracted from outlying sections.

Statistics given of the number of burglaries committed during the summer months, when Parisians are out of town, are almost appalling. Two hundred burglaries daily is the figure, and the plunder is estimated at \$8,000 a day. Were this rate maintained the year through, the annual loss to Parisians would amount to \$2,900,000.

With reference to the purification of the central boulevards, just alluded to, the campaign goes on merrily. Every night the police gather in 150 or so bad characters, male and female, and an announcement to that effect is made in the newspapers the following day. One wonders when the process of purification will come to an end.

THOUSANDS ARRESTED.

Already some thousands of arrests have been made, and yet the boulevards are far from being clear of the undesirable characters, whose presence there has so completely changed the character of that tract from the *Madeline* to the *Rue Drouot*, which was once the favorite lounging place of respectable Parisians.

It is not only the shopkeepers of the district who complain of the laxity of the police regulations which has made the *leadeness* of the boulevard possible. I have heard American visitors declare that one of the most enjoyable features of Parisian life has been lost owing to the invasion of central boulevards by the criminal classes of the outlying sections of the capital.

"A few years ago," said one American who knows his Paris well, "there was no more agreeable way of passing a part of a summer evening than taking a seat on the terrace of a good cafe and studying the streams of passers-by."

KALEIDOSCOPIC VIEW.
"You had a kaleidoscope such as no other city in the world could present. Every class and condition of life in Paris was represented. You saw a well-to-do bourgeois strolling along with his wife, a respectable artisan in his Sunday best; all nations and all climes were represented in the cosmopolitan throng, rich and poor brushed elbows in truly democratic fashion. Of course, there were undesirable in the crowd, but they did not constitute the majority."

"Nowadays this class has practically taken possession of the boulevards, with the result that decent people have been forced to remain away. Foreigners arriving in London raise their hands in horror at the spectacle presented at nightfall by Piccadilly and the Strand. The state of the central boulevards of Paris has become even worse."

At present the political campaign, however, is having good results and hopes are entertained that the boulevards may again become the focus of Paris life.

**ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE
PRESIDENT OF ARGENTINA**

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Buenos Ayres, Argentina, Aug. 12.—(Copyright, 1905).—While President Quintana was driving this afternoon, passing the Plaza San Martin, a Spaniard named Pallas Virella approached the carriage with a loaded revolver in his hand. Captain Alvarez, Adjutant of the President, sprang from the carriage and prevented the would-be assassin from firing.

A struggle ensued. Pallas freed himself and pointed anew his revolver at the President, but a police officer overpowered him.

Pallas claims to be an anarchist, but is not known by the police, who have a list of all anarchists.

Caillaud was not satisfied. The great gathering was about to disperse, when the gallant Admiral was on his feet again to pay one of those graceful compliments with courtesy charm characteristic of a French gentleman.

Speaking in English this time, for he had replied to the toast of the French Navy in his native tongue, he said his comrades would never forgive him if to the toast of the Lord Mayor he did not add the names both of the lady Mayors and of the other ladies whose presence had adorned their feast; and glass in hand, the gallant Frenchmen all rose and bowed to the ladies.

**MANY DELEGATES
SPEAK ESPERANTO**

Society, Whose Aim Is to Create a Universal Language, Holds a Congress and Uses New Tongue in Proceedings.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Paris, Aug. 12.—(Copyright, 1905).—The Esperanto Society, established to undo the mischief caused by the tower of Babel by creating one universal language, has been holding a congress at Boulogne-sur-Mer.

The movement is making much more progress than Volapuk, for the delegates present include natives of France, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Austria, Hungary, Bohemia, Poland, Russia, Germany, Sweden, Canada and other countries.

All appeared to converse with great facility. Speeches in Esperanto were delivered by natives of all the countries above named. Speeches by the Boulogne municipal authorities were translated viva voce and caused great applause.

Every member wore a green star in his buttonhole. Consequently green stars were as thick as autumn leaves in Vallombrosa, quite eclipsing the red ribbons in Paris. A fancy dress ball in the national costume of the Esperantists wound up the conference.

**TELEPHONE SERVICE OF
LONDON WORST IN WORLD.**

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Aug. 12.—(Copyright, 1905).—It hardly required the New York Postmaster, Mr. W. R. Wilson, who is visiting Europe, to study the methods of dealing with the post, to tell Londoners that their telephone service is as bad as it could possibly be.

"Your telephone service in London is the worst I ever saw in any place. There is not a small town in America which has not a far better service. To put it mildly, the service here is atrocious. I tried to use the telephone for a time, but as it usually took about fifteen minutes to get an answer, I've entirely abandoned the service during my stay here."

There is not a Londoner who can say a good word for the telephone service, but, perhaps, judging from the discussion in the House of Commons the other day, there will be an improvement some time after the year 1911, when the license of the National Telephone Company comes to an end and the control of telephones becomes a State affair.

The Government Postmaster General has authority to buy up all municipal telephone companies who wish to sell, and certainly the Government is determined that no more new municipal licenses will be granted throughout the kingdom.

TO ESTABLISH ARTISTS' HOME.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Paris, Aug. 12.—(Copyright, 1905).—Success of the project of creating a refuge for workmen actors has led to a scheme for creating a similar refuge for painters, sculptors and architects.

**PURE MILK DEPOTS
FOR BRITISH BABIES**

Lord Mayor of Leeds Is Determined to Check Infant Mortality in His Town if It Is Within His Power.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Aug. 12.—(Copyright, 1905).—Whether it be the paper read by Mr. Strauss of New York on his milk depots at the recent meeting of the British Medical Association, held at Leicester, is already having an effect, or whether it is merely a coincidence, the Lord Mayor of Leeds has suddenly determined to check the infant mortality in that town attributable to pure milk, and has started a fund with a subscription of \$1,000 to provide milk depots, though not on the same lines as those of Mr. Strauss.

A committee composed of medical authorities has been formed, and the chairman, in a letter appealing for other subscriptions, refers to what has been done in America by means of these milk depots for the sale of prepared or sterilized milk, but contends that, whilst the sterilization of milk will destroy harmful bacteria, it has at the same time an effect in diminishing its food value.

The committee is anxious to evade this difficulty and, in the first instance at least, proposes not to modify the milk itself in any way whatever, but to secure for the people of Leeds, where one baby in every five born is dying within a year, opportunities of getting for the babies themselves and for the mothers nourishing them uncontaminated cow's milk.

Milk of the cow can be obtained absolutely free from foreign germs. In actual practice, however, it is not so put upon the market, and milk so ordinarily collected, even by respectable milk dealers, contains a considerable number of germs derived from the intestines of the cow. By careful collection and cleanliness in regard to cattle and in regard to the cow's head, these can be reduced to a minimum and if the milk is immediately cooled and then placed in sterilized bottles and kept cool these germs will not multiply to any large extent.

What the committee purpose to do is to purchase from farmers whose cows are free from tubercle such a quantity of milk as might be necessary to have the milk collected under the immediate supervision of its own officials, to keep it as far as possible from contamination in the cow's head, and to have it at once cooled and bottled by its own officers. It is then proposed to offer this milk for sale in shops belonging to the corporation.

**FRECH CABLE COMPANY
CONTINUES DOING BUSINESS.**

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Caracas, Venezuela, Aug. 12.—(Copyright, 1905).—I have had an interview with M. Desre Brun, representative of the French Cable Company here, in regard to the final judgment of the Federal Court of Cassation annulling the contract of the French Cable Company, M. Desre Brun said:

"The final judgment of the Court of Cassation established nothing new. You must notice that the Attorney General, Senor Parago, has presented no brief, either before or after the reception of the brief of M. Planchard, although the latter appealed from the judgment of March 11. The judgment of August 4 proves that by a system of partial quotations the documents presented by the company were made to give the contrary meaning, qualifying the concessions on the part of the company."

The company has protested to the French Legation, and, not recognizing the judgment, has refused to accept the contract. Intervention is not expected by the company until it is obtained in its right. It will oppose an attempt to interfere with its business."

**ELABORATE "PASSION PLAY"
PRODUCED AT NANCY, FRANCE**

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Paris, Aug. 12.—(Copyright, 1905).—Catholics in France are flocking to Nancy, where a passion play, modeled on the lines of that at Oberammergau, but an entirely original work, by the Abbé Petit, an honorary canon, is being performed.

This spectacle is said to surpass anything previously attempted—the dimensions of the stage, number of performers, perfection of scenery and costumes and the devotional feeling of the actors.

The play will be given every Sunday from August 30 to October 1, weather permitting. It consists of sixteen scenes and eighteen tableaux, the latter consisting of living pictures, representing among others "The Last Supper," of "Conardo da Ucel St. The Entombment" and "The Descent From the Cross" of Rubens, and "The Feast at Simon Peter's" of Paul Veronese. The performance will take place from half-past 9 to 11 o'clock each morning, and from fifteen minutes before 1 to 4 in the afternoon. The next representation will be in 1915.

**FINDS REMAINS OF
ANCIENT ROMAN CITY**

English Schoolmaster Conducts Successful Investigation in Hampshire After Reading a Rare Old History.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Aug. 12.—(Copyright, 1905).—The remains of what is believed to have been a Roman city have been discovered by curious chance near West Meon, Hampshire. Some weeks ago a schoolmaster named T. H. Bodley discovered a very old and rare history of Hampshire. The volume contained a reference to a Roman town which had existed on the spot now known as Lippert Wood.

Mr. Bodley thereupon made a thorough examination of the ground and came to the conclusion that the town must have stood there. Excavations were begun, and it was soon proved that the schoolmaster's theory was correct.

About a foot below the surface of the ground, near the roots of some large trees, the searchers unearthed three handsome tessellated pavements such as were used to pave the streets of a Roman house. Further digging revealed the foundations of a large Roman villa which, judging by its size and shape, probably belonged to the Governor or Centurion.

The most interesting discovery at present is what is believed to be a copper vessel urn, in which fire used to be kept burning night and day in honor of Vesta. The searchers, who are confident of further interesting discoveries, surround their operations with considerable secrecy. All the remains are carefully covered with tarpaulin sheets and photographers are not allowed near the excavations.

**ONE FLASH OF LIGHTNING
KILLS 458 LAMBS AND SHEEP.**

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Paris, Aug. 12.—(Copyright, 1905).—The weather during the week has been somewhat variable, with an occasional heavy downpour of rain, and temperature lower than might have been expected at this season.

A meteorological phenomenon, recorded by the Temps, has excited a good deal of curiosity. A dispatch from the Department of Lyons to that journal stated lightning had killed with one flash 35 lambs and 23 sheep.

**AUTOMOBILE WATER CARTS
ARE NOW USED IN PARIS.**

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Paris, Aug. 12.—(Copyright, 1905).—During the past few weeks an enormous auto-

**MONSTER AIRSHIP WRECKED
AFTER SUCCESSFUL FLIGHT****THE BIGGEST AIRSHIP EVER BUILT—THE EXPERIMENTS WITH THE BARTON-RAWSON VESSEL AT THE ALEXANDRA PALACE, JULY 22.**

The tremendous aerostat which has been built to the order of the War Office from the designs of Doctor Barton and Mr. F. L. Rawson, has a cigar-shaped envelope 120 feet long, beneath which are hung a bamboo deck, aeroplanes, motors and steering apparatus. It was driven by two 10-horse-power motors which drive four propellers. After elaborate preliminaries the airship was got under way and ascended some 2,000 feet. The wind, however, caused the experimenters great trouble, and the steering was not all that they had hoped. The vessel came down on the further side of Rottenford. The descent was accomplished almost successfully, but as the four aerostats had congregated at one end of the platform, earth was so much reached that the stern of the ship rose suddenly and Mr. Spencer found it necessary to cut the balloon open. The gas rushed out with a roar, the car crashed to the ground and went promptly to pieces. On the whole, however, the designers are pleased with the trial.